THIRTY-FOURTH CONGRESS. First Session.

Wednesday, March 26, 1856. SENATE. Mr. Benjamin then submitted the following esolution, and gave notice that he would call up when the report of the Committee on

or when the report of the consideration:

Resolved, That the Committee on Printing e instructed to inquire into the expediency of roviding by legislation that no greater number documents, reports, or other matter, be printongress in the performance of its legislative executive duties, unless by virtue of a joint solution of both Houses, ordering the printing

of an extra number of copies.
On motion by Mr. Butter,
Resolved, That the Committee on the Post hee and Post Roads be instructed to inquire mail such letters, communications, papers, and

ackages, as they think proper.

Resolved, That the said committee, should be think proper, be authorized to report a Il regulating the rates of pastage on the papers ad packages aforesaid. Mr. Hunter moved to postpone all prior busi-

Mr. Hunter moved to postpone all prior busimeas, with a view to take up the bill to supply
the deficiencies for the year ending June 30th,
1856; which wes agreed to.
The amendment pending was that of Mr.
Bayard, "for finishing the portico and exterior
of the west wing of the Patent Office building, to pay the reservations due, put up iron railing, and lay down the necessary flagging and pave-

The question having been taken, it was ecided in the affirmative, as follows:
YEAS-Messrs. Bayard, Bell of New Hamp shire, Bell of Tennessee, Benjamin, Clayton, Collamer, Crittenden, Durkee, Fessenden, Fish, Foot, Foster, Geyer, Hale, Jones of Iowa, Mal-Pratt. Seward, Stuart, Sumner, Thomson New Jersey, Trumbull, and Weller-24.

NAYS — Messrs. Adams, Biggs, Bigler, Bright, Batler, Cass, Fitzpatrick, Hamlin, Hunter, verson, Pugh, Reid, Rusk, Sebastian, Slidell, oucey, and Wade-17. bill was then reported to the Senate, nd the amendments concurred in. Mr. Pratt then renewed his amendment to rovide for the repair of the Navy Yard and

Eastern Branch bridges.

The bill was then read a third time, and on the question, "Shall the bill pass?" it was agreed to yeas 23, nays 11. The Senate then proceeded to the consideraion of Executive business, and after a brief

The House resumed the consideration of the Il of the Senate relating to punishment in the penitentiary, the question being on the motion of Mr. H. Marshall, of Kentucky, to add to the Provided. That if the use of a penitentiary ill be refused in any State, it shall be the

duty of the marshal to execute the sentence of the court by confining the prisoner in the near-est penitentiary the use of which shall be grantfor the purpose.

Mr. Barbour, of Indiana, moved to amed the mendment by adding thereto the following:

Provided, further, That in all cases where s son of any State has heretofore been used with the assent of such State for the imprison-

ent of any person convicted in any court of United States, no proceeding of any State State shall be construed to be a refusal of State to allow the use of her prisons for Mr. Orr, of South Carolina, moved that the and amendments be referred to the Com- Speaker-yeas 82, nays 82.

mittee on the Judiciary: which motion did not The question was then taken on the amend ent of Mr. Barbour, and it was decided in the The question recurring on the amendment f Mr. Marshall, it was put, and also decided in

e negative-yeas 66, navs 90, bill was then read the third time and The House then resumed the consideration

of the bill defining the rights of voters and the uties of commissioners of elections in the city Washington, and for other purposes, the re previous question.

The question was taken, and the previous aestion was seconded—yeas 67, nays 65.
The question then being on ordering the

stion to be now put, the yeas and nays ere demanded and ordered, and being taken, alted-yeas 73, navs 83. So the House sed to order the main question. After a discussion on points of order, the

Thursday, March 27, 1856. SENATE.

Mr. Fitzpatrick called up for consideration report made by him yesterday from the committee on Printing, on a resolution, introadditional copies of the report of the Commit-tee on Military Affairs, on the resolution for the sentation of a sword to Colonel Benjamin S.

nich would be found trifling. The cost for 1900 copies would be \$45.77, and an addition-\$19.73 for each 1,000 after the first. he whole cost of the 5,000 would amount to

man of the Committee on Military Affairs to the fact that the diagram of the battle was not pended to the report, which he considered essary to a proper understanding of the

mittee was afraid that it would be increasy the expense to too great an extent. It was tainly true that the report would be much r understood with the diagram alluded to; f the Senator from Texas desired to have

Fessenden differed with his colleague on committee on Printing, as to the propriety Finting extra copies of the report, not deem-g it a matter of such great public interest as warrant a departure from a course that was inderstood hereafter would be pursued. It is use the sum involved was but trifling in amount; of the question was, should they print a docu ent, simply because the amount was small, they would refuse to print if it were He thought that an understanding was offered into, that they were not to print extra ambers of documents, unless of great public sterest. That this document was of interest any officers, he admitted, and might also

was of such importance as to warrant a de-sature from the understanding, was for the ate to say. Individually, he cared nothing ut it; but if they were going to begin a rethey might as well commence at once. , the document had already been printfor the use of the Senate.

Mr. Rusk thought they had better wait, and ke at larger fish. As the matter was inubt, he thought the document

ight to be printed, and with it the diagram, Hzpatrick observed that it was tru sual number of the document had ready been printed, but the subject was one

at interest to officers of the army and riends. It treated of one of the most ould not fail to be of interest to the whole untry; and certainly the amount required to at it could not very seriously embarrass the sury. It would settle a disputed fact, and indicate the truth of history.

eminate the report, as the officers of the ly were all more or less interested in the a, which had been satisfactorily determined e report. He thought a sufficient number

Mr. Cass spoke of disputed facts about bat-is in all wars, from the Revolution down, and disidered the subject better fitted for the pen the historian than the Senate. Mr. Adams stated the reason for the vote he

ould give, which was understood to be that he And give, which was understood to be that he had prescribed for himself a rule not to vote for any document not imperiously called for as a public benefit.

The question was then taken on agreeing to the report, and it was decided in the negative, as follows:

YEAS—Messrs. Brown, Dodge, Evans, Fitz-

patrick, Houston, Jones of Iowa, Rusk, Seward, gentlemen ought to have sense enough to Naval Board had not conformed strictly to the Law under which it had been organized. Toucey, and Weller—10.

NAYS—Messrs. Adams, Bell of New Hampshire, Bell of Tennessee, Biggs, Bright, Brodhead, Cass. Clayton, Collamer, Durkee, Fessenden, Fish, Foot, Foster, Geyer, Hamlin, Harlan, Hunter, Iverson, Pugh, Reed, Sebastian, Slidell, Stuart, Sumner, Trumbull, and Wade—27.

Mr. Hunter called up the bill from the House,

making appropriations for invalid and other pensions.

Mr. H. explained that the bill was precisely the same as that which had been before pass the Sanate and expressed the opinion ed by the Senate, and expressed the opinion that it could not lead to debate. The Hous nstead of acting on the bill sent from the Senate, had substituted their own, which was a literal transcript of the Senate's bill.

the Union, and the proposed amendment offered by Mr. Seward.

Mr. Collamer said, however anxious he might be to have the subject disposed of, such was the condition of his throat and lungs that it would be impossible for him to proceed to day, and therefore he would not be in the way of the

Senator from Georgia.

Mr. Seward observed, that if the Senator from Vermont [Mr. Collamer] was too much indisposed to proceed, the Senator from Iowa [Mr. Harlan] desired to address the Senate on the subject of Kansas matters, and was ready to go on with the debate.

Mr. Harlan addressed the Senate, at great

length, against the report of the majority on which the bill was founded. Mr. Butler replied, and the further consider-ation of the subject was postponed until Thursday next. The Senate then proceeded to the considera

tion of Executive business, and after some time spent therein, the doors were reopened. Mr. Pugh submitted the following resolution, which was considered, and agreed to.

Resolved, That the President be requested to communicate any additional documents in his possession, or possession of either of the Departments, relating to the condition of affairs n Kansas Territory, including the Legislative journals, Executive minutes, and the returns of census that may have been taken.

And the Senate adjourned to Monday.

HOUSE.

On motion of Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, the bil to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the service of the fiscal year ending June 30 1857, returned from the Senate with amend-ments, was taken from the Speaker's table, and referred to the Committee of Ways and Means. The House then resumed the consideration of the bill defining the rights of voters and the of Washington, and for other purposes, the question being on the appeal of Mr. Orr, of South Carolina, from the decision of the Chair entertaining the motion of Mr. Chaffee, of Massachusetts, to reconsider the vote seconding the demand for the previous question.

Mr. Orr, of South Carolina, remarked, that a

the decision of the Chair was in opposition to what he conceived to have been the uniform practice of the House, and was likely to become precedent for the present Congress, he would sk for the yeas and nays on the question Shall the decision of the Chair stand as the udgment of the House?" The yeas and nays were ordered, and being

taken, resulted—yeas 106, nays 42. So the decision of the Chair was sustained. The question recurring on the motion to re consider the vote seconding the demand for the previous question, various motions were made and questions of order submitted. Finally, Mr. Letcher, of Virginia, moved that the n tion to reconsider be laid on the table; which motion was negatived by the casting vote of the The question was then taken on the

The question recurring, question be now put?"-Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, moved that the whole

subject be laid on the table; which motion was disagreed to-yeas 70, navs 93. The main question was then ordered to be put—yeas 93, navs 64. The question was accordingly stated to be on the motion heretofore submitted by Mr. Meacham, of Vermont, to recommit the bill to

the Committee for the District of Columbia, made for the purpose of keeping the subject before the House.
Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, then severally moved that the bill be laid on the table, postponed in-definitely, and postponed until the 3 day of March, 1857; all of which motions the Chair

ruled out of order at the present stage of the Mr. Campbell, of Pennsylvania, moved that the House adjourn; which motion did not

The motion to recommit was then disagreed to-yeas 78, nays 81.

The question recurred on the amendment of Mr. H. Marshall, of Kentucky, requiring, as one of the qualifications of a voter in this city, that he shall have been a citizen of the United States one year at the time he offers to vote. Here motion after motion was made to adourn, and that when the House adjourn to-day adjourn to meet on Monday next; but each motion was withdrawn, as the yeas and nays

were ordered upon it. Mr. McCarty, of New York, moved to reconsider the vote by which the House refused to

Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, moved to lay the motion to reconsider on the table.

Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, moved that when the House adjourn to-day, it adjourn to meet on Monday next; which motion was negativedyeas 40, nays 105.

Mr. Sage, of New York, moved that the House adjourn; which motion was not agreed toveas 35, navs 74.

Mr. Edwards, of New York, moved that when the House adjourn, it adjourn to meet on Satur-day next; which motion did not prevail. Mr. Sage, of New York, moved that the House adjourn; which motion was negatived-yeas 49, navs 72.

The question recurred on the motion of Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, to lay on the table the notion of Mr. McCarty. Mr. Edwards moved that the House adjourn ; which motion was not agreed to-yeas 28.

navs 62. No quorum having voted-Mr. Greenwood, of Arkansas, desired to know if it would be in order to move a call of

The Speaker replied, that the rules of the House precluded a call under existing circum-

Mr. Cobb, of Georgia, insisted that when the House found itself without a quorum, and those present refused to adjourn, they had the power to send for absent members. The practice of the House might have been different, but he thought that they ought to have this power under the Constitution, and exercise it. The last vote exhibiting the fact that there was not a quorum of members present, and less than a quorum of the House having the power, under the Constitution, to compel the attendance of absent members, he moved that the Speaker direct the Sergeant-at-arms to summon and

compel the attendance of absent members at the present session of the House. The Speaker repeated, that under the rules a call of the House was not in order while the previous question was in operation. The House, acting under the authority of the Constitution, had fixed the rules by which it should be gov-erned, and those rules precluded a call under existing circumstances. The motion of the gentleman was precluded by the 50th rule. Mr. Cobb appealed from the decision of the

Chair, in order that the House might decide the question whether they could compel the attendance of members, when a factious of tion obstructed the business of the House all papers that might have published it to correct the same. He had received a letter from Capt. Wilkes, showing that the whole cost would not exceed \$148,405, and going, at the same time, into details to show the accuracy of his Breadstuffs had advanced. Brown, Shipley, & their feet, and denied that they were acting

entleman from Georgia so to characterize the Mr. Cobb. Is not the fact exhibited? I appeal to the Speaker if there is not a factious opposition to the business of the House? [Much confusion.]

Mr. Campbell, of Ohio. What do you mean

The Speaker reminded gentlemen that debate was out of order, and insisted upon gentlemen

taking their seats. Order having been restored— Mr. Ball, of Ohio, moved that the House adjourn; which motion was agreed to-yeas 49, nays 41—no quorum present.

And, at a quarter past five o'clock, the House

Friday, March 28, 1856. The Senate did not sit to-day.

The House then resumed the consideration of the bill defining the rights of voters and the duties of commissioners of elections in the city After one or two amendments, the bill was passed.

The Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the bill for the admission of Kansas into McCarty, of New York, to reconsider the Union and the proceeded to the consideration of the bill was into McCarty, of New York, to reconsider the vote which the House refused to recommit the bill to the Committee for the District of Columbia.

The question was taken, and the motion Mr. Jones, of Tennessee, was disagreed toyeas 78, nays 79.

The motion to reconsider was then decided in the affirmative by the casting vote of the Speaker-yeas 84, nays 83.

Speaker—yeas 84, nays 83.

The question recurring on the motion to recommit the bill, it was put, and decided in the affirmative by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Allison, Ball, Barbour, Benson, Bishop, Bradshaw, Broom, Buffington, Burlingame, Campbell of Pennsylvania, Campbell of Kentucky, Campbell of Ohio, Carlile, Clark of New York, Clark of Connecticut, Clawson, Colfax, Comins, Cox, Crarin, Cumback, Dam-Colfax, Comins, Cox, Cragin, Cumback, Damrell, Davis of Maryland, Dick, Durfee, Edwards, Emrie, Etheridge, Eustis, Evans, Flagler, Gilbert, Hall of Massachusetts, Harlan, Harris of Maryland, Haven, Hoffman, Horton of Ohio, Kennett, King, Knight, Knowlton, Knox, Lake, H. Marshall of Kentucky, Matteson, McCarty, Miller of New York, Millward, Moore, Norton, Parker, Pearce, Pelton, Pennington, Pettit, Pike, Porter, Pringle, Puryear, Reade, Ready, Ricaud, Ritchie, Robbins, Sabin, Sage, Sapp, Scott, Smith of Tennessee, Smith of Alabama, Sneed, Stanton, Tappan, Todd, Trafton, Trippe, Tyson, Underwood, Valk, Walbridge, Waldron, Walker, Welch, Woodruff, Woodworth, and

Zollicoffer—87. NAYS-Messrs. Barclay, Bell, Bennett of Mississippi, Billinghurst, Bowie, Boyce, Branch, Brooks, Burnett, Cadwalader, Caruthers, Caskie, Clingman, Cobb of Georgia, Cobb of Alabama Craige, Crawford, Davidson, Day, Denver, Dodd, Dowdell, Elliott, English, Faulkner, Florence Fuller of Maine, Giddings, Goode, Greenwood Grow, Hall of Iowa, Harris of Alabama, Harris of Illinois, Herbert, Horton of New York, Houston, Hughston, Jones of Tennessee, Jones of Pennsylvania, Keitt, Kelsey, Kidwell, Letch-er, Lumpkin, Marshall of Illinois, Maxwell, Mc-Mullin, McQueen, Mescham, Miller of Indians, Millson, Mott, Nichols, Oliver of New York, Orr, Peck, Perry, Phelos, Powell, Quitman, Ruffin, Rust, Savage, Spinner, Stewart, Tal-bott, Vail, Wade, Warner, Washburne of Illi-nois, Watson, Wells, Winslow, and Wright of

Mr. Smith, of Tennessee, (having voted in the affirmative for that purpose,) moved to onsider the vote just taken. Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, moved to lay the mo-

on to reconsider on the table; which motion was agreed to—yeas 79, nays 73.

On motion of Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, the bill making appropriations for the payment of invalid and other pensions, returned from the nate with amendments, was taken from the Speaker's table, and referred to the Committee

f Ways and Means.

Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill making appropriations for certain civil expenses of the Government for the year ending June 30, 1857, and a bill making appropriations for the legis-Government for the year ending June 30, 1857 which were severally read twice and committed Mr. Lane, of Oregon, by consent of the House,

proceeded to make an explanation concerning the condition of affairs in that Territory. He had waited thus long in the hope of obtaining an opportunity to bring this subject to the noof the House and country, and was glad that the time had come when he would be permitted to urge this matter upon the attention of the body.

The news received by the last arrival from Oregen and Washington was but a continuation of the previous announcements of murders and res of the most horrible description committed by the Indians inhabiting those distant Territories. Yet he might say that nothing effective had been done by the Administration, not withstanding they doubtless desired to afford the people that protection of which they were so much in need, and to which they were so clearly entitled. The troops which had been ordered there for the protection of the inhabitants, had failed to give that security which the people had expected they would afford; and in Washington Territory the Indians had taken possession of the principal settlements, while gation, and Llyod's steamers had commenced possession of the principal settlements, white San Juan and Whitney Islands had been seized and robbed, and were still held by them. Thirty families had been tomahawked or led to the stake, and mothers had been compelled to stand by and see the sufferings of their husbands and children, as the torch was applied to the fagots

and the flames enveloped the victims.

In conclusion, he asked the consent of the House to introduce and put upon its passage a bill appropriating \$300,000 for suppressing In-dian hostilities in the Territories of Washing-

ton and Oregon. Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, would interpose no bjection to the introduction of the bill for purose of reference to the Committee of Ways and Means, but he could not consent to its now be ing put upon its passage.

Some conversation ensued, when the bill was

read twice by its title, and referred to the Com-

mittee of Ways and Means.

Mr. Walker, of Alabama, asked consent to submit the following resolution:

Resolved, That in the judgment of this House it is not proper for the Kansas investigating Committee to proceed to that Territory and enter upon their inquiries until the Committee on the Judiciary report upon the resolution offered by the gentleman from Alabama, [Mr. Walker,] instructing them to ascertain whether said in vestigating committee have power to coerce the attendance of witnesses and punish for contempt.

Objection was made. The Speaker stated, as the business in order, the question on the reference of the bill making appropriations for the payment of certain claims, heretofore reported from the Court of Claims. Mr. Jones, of Pennsylvania, being entitled to the floor, yielded to a motion that the House

Pending whichadjourn. On motion, it was ordered that when the House adjourn to day, it adjourn to meet on Monday next—yeas 99, nays 58. And then, at twenty minutes past 3 o'clock the House adjourned.

Monday, March 31, 1856.

SENATE. Mr. Brown, from the Committee on the Dis trict of Columbia, to which was referred the memorial of the Trustees of the Public Schools Washington, asking a donation of city lots for educational purposes, submitted a report, accompanied by a bill for the benefit of public ols in the city of Washington.

Mr. Clayton desired to correct a statement which he had made on a previous occasion, relative to the cost of the printing of Captain Wilkes's exploration. He had represented, (as was understood by the reporter,) on the authority of the Superintendent of Public Printing, that the amount would require nearly a million and a quarter of dollars, at which he was perfectly astounded, and that the report of Commodore Perry would amount to upwards of \$51,000. He felt that very great injustice had been done by that statement, and he desired all papers that might have published it to correct the same. He had received a letter from Mr. Clayton desired to correct a statement which he had made on a previous occasion,

of the resolutions, submitted by Mr. Iverson, the 29th of February last, in relation to the Mr. Iverson addressed the Senate at length, in 6d. @ 10s. Corn had advanced 1s.; white 34s.;

instances, to the dropped and disrated officers,

law under which it had been organized.

Mr. Clayton followed, denying that any injustice had been done to the officers. Mr. Crittenden addressed the Senate in an

impressive speech, against the action of the Mr. Slidell made a brief response, touching an incidental remark.

Mr. Clayton took the floor again, and, after speaking some time, gave way, on solicitation, to a motion to adjourn.

And the Senate adjourned.

Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, from the Committee of Ways and Means, reported the bill making

appropriations for the payment of invalid and other pensions of the United States for the year ending June 30, 1857, with the amend ments of the Senate thereto, and recommended that the House non-concur in the said amend The bill and amendments were committed. Also, from the same committee, reported the Deficiency bill, with the amendments of the

Senate thereto, and recommended that the House concur in some of the said amendments, non-concur in others, and concur in others with The bill and amendments were committed

Also, from the same committee, to which was referred the bill appropriating \$300,000 for the suppression of Indian hostilities in the Territories of Oregon and Washington, reported the same with an amendment in the nature of a substitute therefor, giving notice that at an early hour of the day he should ask the consideration of the subject.

Also, from the same committee, reported a resolution making the Indian appropriation bill, the bill making appropriations for the consular and diplomatic expenses of the Government, the army bill, the fortification bill, the bill making appropriations for the consular and diplomatic expenses of the Government, the army bill, the fortification bill, the bill making appropriations for the logislation.

the army bill, the fortification bill, the bill ma-king appropriations for the legislative, ex-ecutive, and judicial expenses of the Govern-ment, the naval bill, and the bill making ap-propriations for certain civil expenses of the Government, the special order of the day for Tuesday, April 15, at one e'clock, to be con-sidered in the order named, and to continue the special order at the same hour for every day thereafter (Mondays, Fridays, and Satur days, excepted) until they shall have been dis

The resolution was agreed to. The House then went into Committee of th Whole on the state of the Union, (Mr. Mace, of Indiana, in the chair,) and proceeded to consider the bill appropriating \$300,000 for the suppression of Indian hostilities in the Ter-ritories of Oregon and Washington, the ques-tion being on the substitute reported therefor by the Committee of Ways and Means. The substitute was read, and it appropriates \$300,000, to be expended under the direction

of the President, for restoring and maintaining the peaceable disposition of the Indian tribes on the Pacific; and also makes an appropriation of \$120,000 for the purchase of gunpowder or the Pacific coast. A debate of great length ensued.

Mr. Lane, of Oregon, in the course of the discussion, earnestly defended the people of that Territory from the charges that had been made against them. The war, he declared had been commenced by the Indians, without any instigation whatever on the part of the whites. He entered into a history of the pres

ent difficulties, and urged the immediate pas-

sage of the bill, as necessary for the safety of

the inhabitants of the Territories of Oregon and Washington. He pressed it as a measure Mr. Anderson, of Washington Territory, also contended that the war had been commenced by the Indians, without provocation on the part propriations would be made without delay. Before the question was taken on the substitute, the Committee found itself compelled to rise, for want of a quorum.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Boston, March 27 .- The Cunard propelled teamer Emeu arrived here late last night, with Liverpool dates of the 12th instant.

The political news is of little importance.
The Peace Congress was holding daily sessions,

but nothing of its proceedings had transpired. Advices from the Crimea say that both armies are in a state of neutrality. Fifty thousand British troops were reviewed at Balaklava on the 5th instant. The White works at Sebastopol were blown up on the 28th of February. Constantinople advices of the 28th state that an Austrian courier had arrived there, with propositions relative to the Danubian Prin

cipalities.

A financial crisis had occurred at Constantinople. Exchange on London had risen to 137, and on Vienna to 520; the English pound ster ling rated at 140. The Minister of Finance had appealed to the merchants, inviting them

An order to suspend hostilities in Asia had been forwarded to Omer and Selim Pashas. Advices from Norway announce a serious commercial crisis had occurred there. Twenty

commercial houses had suspended in Bergen Prince Jerome Bonaparte had been danger ously ill, but was improving.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS. Liverpool, March 12 .- Cotton is quiet, but less firm. Sales on Tuesday, 5,000 bales, Breadstuffs slightly advanced on Monday and Tuesday, but remained unchanged to-day. Flour advanced 1s., wheat 3s. (a, 5d., and corn ld. Consols for money closed at 91%. Continental exchanges were favorable. Gold was flowing into England, from Paris, Amsterdam, and other places.

LATER FROM EUROPE. Halifax, March 28 .- The steamship Canada

from Liverpool on the afternoon of the 15th instant, arrived here this evening. The Collins steamer Atlantic arrived at Liv erpool on the 12th instant. Mr. Dallas, who was a passenger, immediately proceeded to the Adelphia Hotel, where a deputation of the American Chamber of Commerce presented

him a congratulatory address. No excitement existed in England respect-ing American affairs. Nothing definite had transpired respecting the doings of the Peace Conference. All accounts agree on the almost certainty of peace. Advices from Germany erally rumored that the treaty of peace would be signed on Saturday. All differences, how-ever, are not yet adjusted; several important disputes, respecting the Danubian Principali-ties and the Asiatic frontiers, are left undeci-ded, as when the Conference first met. It is rumored that the rectification of the territory

and the adjustment of the unarranged differ ences are to be referred to commiss the spot, as the topographical details at hand are very incomplete, and the projected frontier is marked neither by stream nor mountain Despatches from Berlin and Vienna state that Prussia has been invited to send represent-

atives to the Conference; that she accepts; and that Baron Manteuffel would leave Berlin on

Co., quote an advance in flour of 1s. for the week. Western canal 31s. @ 31s. 6s.; 35s. 6d. @ 37s.; Southern 37s. Wheat was firm, with an upward tendency, at an advance of 4d. @ 6d. White 10s. 6d. @ 11s.; red 9s.

by the Navy Board.

Mr. Slidell gave his views in detail in relation to the law under which the Board was organized, and defended its action, under the law, with much zeal.

Mr. Butler expressed the opinion that the fugitives, but the marshal returned to it the an-

swer that, as the production of the persons before the court would serve no practical purpose, he took the responsibility of disobeying the writ, and delivering them over to the claimant. The court has since taken this answer into consideration, and, believing that the writ of habon correct and the constitutionally special. beas corpus cannot be constitutionally suspended, has directed the prosecuting attorney to file specifications upon which a rule should issue against the marshal to show cause why he should not be attached as for a contempt.

The Prohibitory Law Unconstitutional. We learn by telegraph that the Court of Appeals, New York, have affirmed the decision of the Supreme Court in the Second District, by which the Prohibitory Law was considered unconstitutional. As it is not probable that the law will be deprived of its alleged unconstitunal features during the present session of the Legislature, this affirmation of its unconstitu-tionality, by the highest legal tribunal in the

Emancipation in Virginia. The bill containing a provision prohibiting the manumission of slaves by will, &c., did no become a law, as is generally supposed. It passed the House, but was tabled in the Senate, one or two days before the close of the session, while undergoing the amendatory process peculiar to that illustrious body.—Richmond Whig Return of the Arctic.

New York, March 31 .- The United States

propeller Arctic, Captain Hartstene command-

ing, returned from her second cruise to-day. During her absence, she fell in with no vessel Latest from Kansas. St. Louis, March 31 .- Col. Lane, Senator elect from Kansas, arrived here yesterday, en oute for Washington.
The District Court of Kansas meets at Le

compton on the 7th of April, when the case of

he members of the Legislature, the Governor,

and other State officers, will be presented to the Grand Jury. Affairs in Kansas were quiet. Michigan Republican State Convention-Election The Republicans of Michigan held a Republican State Convention at Ann Arbor, on the 26th instant, and chose the following delegates:
Delegates at Large.—E. J. Penniman; alterte, Austin Blair. F. C. Beaman; alternate, barles T. Mitchell. Noyes L. Avery; alternate, Louis L. Lovell. Thomas I. Drake; alternate, Elbridge G. Gale. Charles T. Gor-

man; alternate, James Sullivan. George Jerome; alternate, F. W. Curtenius. Congressional Delegates—First District— Kinsley S. Bingham; alternate, George W. Lee; Edwin Lawrence; alternate, W. H. Pati son; Moses A. McNaughten; alternate, Lorenzo Hard. Second District—George A. Coe; alternate, Charles T. Upson; I. P. Christiancy; alternate, Perly Bills; W. J. Baxter; alternate, C. M. Croswell. Third District-Hezekiah G. Wells, R. Strickland, J. R. Kellogg; alternates, S. W. Fowlen, John McKinney, A. H. Morrison. Fourth District—James L. Conger; alternate, Nathan Dickinson; A. P. Davis; alternate, James Seymour; H. B. Shank; alternate,

Kansas Intelligence.

The Free State Legislature was still in session at Topeka on the 13th. On the 11th, a me morial was presented to the House, from the wives and daughters of citizens of Kansas, raying for a prohibition of the introduction of uor into that Territory.

On the 13th, the House was engaged in disissing bills relating to the milita and accounts off the Executive committee. Resolutions in regard to the death of Thomas W. Barber were presented and passed.

13th, until after the recess to the 4th of July, was passed—yeas 38, nays 8. On Saturday, the 15th, the Assembly was to adjourn over until July.

Mr. Harlan's Speech. Washington, March 27 .- Judge Collamer came into the Senate to-day too sick to go on with the Kansas debate; so he was allowed to take his turn when the subject next comes up, and Mr. Harlan, of Iowa, obtained the floor for maiden speech to day. He is a tall, muscuar, strongly-built man, with a countenance expressive of earnestness and resolution. The anticipations of his friends were high, but I think his speech more than fulfilled them. Yet, he has no cratorical graces—at all events, displays none—and he began to speak so low that I feared the audience would not be able to understand him. He soon warmed to his work, however, and spoke loud enough, in a clear,

trong voice, not straining it nor hurrying out is sentences, but speaking succinctly, deliberstely, and emphatically.

Mr. H. proceeded to trace the history of Federal legislation respecting Slavery in the Territories, showing that restriction had been the rule, and tolerance the exception, so far as regarded territory previously free, to the passage of the Nebraska bill. But I will not attempt to follow the thread of his argument. Suffice it that it worthily engrossed two hours, and was heard with unalloyed satisfaction by the friends of Free Kansas to its close. Mr. Harlan was born and reared, I believe, in Kentucky, studied for the Congregational ministry, and, as a pio-neer, pitched his tent in Iowa, where he was some years ago elected Superintendent of Schools, by a popular vote of the State. He was chosen to the Senate in place of A. C. Dodge, something over a year since, and first took his seat on the assembling of the present

Congress .- Ed. Cor. N. Y. Tribune. Massachusetts Legislature. Boston, March 27 .- In the Assembly, day, a resolution to so amend the Constitution, that no person shall hold office in the State, unless born in the United States, was defeateda two-thirds vote being required. The vote stood, 166 for to 128 against it.

We rejoice that Massachusetts is saved from

so disgraceful a policy. Destructive Fire in Galena. Galena, April 1 .- A destructive fire occur red this morning in the heart of our city. It commenced near the De Soto House, and de stroyed thirty buildings, including the Catholic Church. The De Soto House was saved. Loss

Railroad Accident. Pittsburgh, Pa., March 29 .- The train which left Philadelphia this afternoon for this place, was thrown down an embankment fifteen feet and was only saved from going into the river by the cars lodging in the trees. Two of the passengers were seriously injured, and others badly bruised.

Later from Moxico. New Orleans, March 26 .- The steamer Texs has arrived, with Vera Cruz dates of the 22d. Camirez was still at Puebla, where he was hem med in by the Government forces. It was re ported that he had made propositions to surren der to Comonfort, which the latter rejected The city of Vera Cruz was quiet.

Pennsylvania Opposition Convention. Harrisberg, March 27.—The Union Opposi-tion Convention adjourned sine die at noon to-day, after nominating the following State tick-et: Auditor General, Darwin Phelps; Canal CINCINNATI RETREAT FOR THE IN-

N charge of EDWARD MEAD, M. D., Editor of the a select establishment, presenting superior edvantage, me but quiet paucuus are admitted. The long exper-te of the Superintendent as a practitioner and teacher

FORT EDWARD INSTITUTE, Washington County, New York. relation to the injustice which, it seemed to be admitted on all hands, had been done, in many buoyant. Consols were quoted at 921 @ 921.

Supersolution of the injustice which, it seemed to be buoyant. Consols were quoted at 921 @ 921. ment, with all the advantages of the best remain contents. Superior facilities in Languages, Music, and Painting, Foard, Washing, Puel, Furnished Room, Incidentals, and Premium. And as a crowning honor, by the unanimous approval of an international council, the "First was approval of an international council, the

HEALTH FOR THE PEOPLE.

No. 3.
REMEDIES FOR THE EVILS POINTED OUT. In two former articles have been presented he fact of a general decay of national health. and some of its causes and results. It has

thus been shown that, while the Greeks of old systematically trained their children to be vigor-ous, beautiful, graceful, and healthy, the American people are as systematically training their offspring to be feeble, sickly, homely, deformed, and awkward, as much so as if it was a deliberate design. By their wise methods, the Greeks became the strongest, wisest, and most eautiful nation of the Old World. The Anglo-Saxon, physically, is one of the finest stocks or earth, and has as fair a chance as the Greeks ever had to gain the same pre-eminence in these

ater ages.

It is the object of this article to point out the course to be pursued for this purpose-a course that would at once remedy past mistakes, and secure future advancement

The most important steps have been already ndicated, which are to bring the subject to the attention of all the people by the newspaper press, and by introducing into all schools, but especially our common schools, a school book on Physiology and Health, so simplified and ineresting that parents as well as children wil

Neither adults nor children can be led to obey the laws of health until they understand, not merely what these laws are, but the philos ophy of them-the reason why obeying or neg ecting them involves evil or good.

Next it is proposed that a system of physical training or calisthenic exercises, which is one portion of this book, be made an obligatory portion of school duty in all educational instiutions, but especially in our Common Schools These exercises are arranged to train and de velop every muscle of the body, and can be used in any family or school without apparatus, and without additional room. As much authority needed to enforce a proper system of physical training as is required to secure intellectual development. The Greeks put this first; we

women, and children, need to hear, from the ministers of religion, that the laws of health are the laws of God, and that when they neglect or disobey them, they commit sin as really as when

hey lie, or swear, or steal. Clergymen can set forth the laws of health, and explain their philosophy. They can show to their people how it is that every pair of lungs vitiates one hogshead of air every hour, which should be expelled and replaced by fresh air from without. It can be shown that every ouseholder is quilty of poisoning, who does no provide the proper amount of pure air for all the inmates of the house, and that the most cruel poisoning of all is collecting the young in heated and unventilated school rooms.

Every clergyman, too, can teach his people

that intemperance in eating is as fatal to health and as really a sin as intemperance in drink He can convince them that the American peo-ple eat too much fat meat, butter, sugar, and molasses; that confectionary disorders the stomach; and spices, pepper, and other condi ments, excite a false appetite, inducing excess; and that tea, coffee, alcohol, and tobacco, are all alike needlessly stimulating to the nervous system, and causing consequent debility. So, also, the duty of strengthening and pur fying the whole system, by daily ablutions

the whole person in cool water, can be enforced and those unbealthy modes of clothing that in duce debility, deformity, and disease, can be set forth as heinous sins. The wickedness of compressing the vital and lower organs by tight dress of every kind; the mischief of sustaining heavy clothing on the hips, instead of the shoulders, and the terrible evils that result from the weight and heat of accumulated clothing around the hips, can be set forth as properly as the evils of intemperance. To oppose the guilty

Again: the ministers of religion should espepecially be invoked to aid in reducing the exesses of intellectual, social, political, and business excitements, that keep the brain of this nation at fever heat, and are gradually exhausting the physical energies. Excess in study, in care, in business, in amusement, in everything that taxes the brain, is our grand national sin. And there is no direction in which men and women are so unenlightened and so much need nstruction from the pulpit as in this. And one reason is, that ministers, teachers, and parents, are themselves so extensively involved in this sin. The brain and nerves of the whole nation

are wearing down with over-stimulation in drink diet, tobacco, and mental activity. The importance of moderation in the plans and duties of life, the need of daily recurring periods of domestic and social relaxation, the duty of regular and proper periods for the brain to rest by sleep, and the necessity for amusecents to all who are taxed by cares and responsibilities-these are duties that especially need to be enforced by the solemn sanctions of religion. In thus speaking of amusements as duies, of course no reference is had to those preosterous fashionable gatherings in ill-ventilated rooms, where the stomach is taxed with improper food and drink, the person girt up in murderous fashions, the brain excited by the fascinating dance, when quiet sleep and pure air are its due, and where the benevolent laws of God for our health and happiness are more recklessly violated than in any other circum-

stances that can be named, It is especially in reference to the young that the attention of the clergy is invoked. For the last half century, every year has witnessed new demands on the brain, by multiplying studies and increasing stimulating motives. Parents, teachers, school committees, and State officers of education, all combine to seimulate, stimuby sufficient exercise and amusement. sult is, the rising generation are coming on with pale or thick and sallow skin, instead of the ruddy hue of former times. The sunken chest, round shoulders, projecting neck, curved spine, de-caying teeth, and, most fatal of all, that sinking and consequent displacement of all the interior organs, from debility of the supporting muscles these are becoming the general rule, while the perfectly-formed, ruddy, and vigorous-looking children are the exceptions. The clergy of our country are especially urged to direct their attention to these mournful indications in our

schools. In this connection, the last remedy will be suggested-and that is, to secure to our permaent educational institutions endowed founda tions, to sustain teachers whose official duty i shall be to teach and enforce the laws of health, as their associates do the laws of intellectual

American Woman's Educational Association is now making this a prominent object. Its aim is to establish institutions in which there shall be teachers sustained by endowments whose official duty it shall be to see that the pupils are educated to be healthy, and also oughly trained to perform properly the disinctive duties of their sex.

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APRIL.

First Number of Vel. XIII.

AFFAIRS IN KANSAS TERRITORY. SPEECH OF HON. LYMAN TRUMBULL.

IV. Pronunciation of Modern Geographical OF ILLINOIS. In the U.S. Senate, March 14, 1856, the motion to print thirty-one thousand extra copies of

Mr. JOHNSON. Mr. President, I ask leave to make a report on the resolution referred to the Committee of Printing on Wednesday last, to print sixty-two thousand eost of printing sixty-two thousand extra copies, as pro-posed by the Senator from Onio, (Mr. Pron.) will be of sixty two thousand-next half the number. Sixty-two thousand would give one thousand copies to each Senator;

not consent, entertaining the views which I hold, expressing my dissent. I am aware, sir, that it having been prepared without an opportunity to examine the majority report, it was impossible that it could meet and expose all its unfounded gether, I would have been content; but, sir, the report of the majority has already been placed before the country, unaccompanied by that of the minority. It was sent out in advance of its delivery to the Senate, and has appeared in a newspaper published in the city of New York before it could be printed in Washington; and containing, as in my judgment it does, many unwarranted assumptions, many inconsistencies, many false deductions from admitted premises, and advanc-

noticed, inasmuch as, losing this opportunity, we may not soon have another to express our views In the remarks which I have to make I have no idea of putting myself, or the State which I have the honor in part to represent, in the position of defending any such doctrines as the ma-jority report seeks, by argument rather than by

from its conclusions.

I do not intend to justify interference in the portion of the Union, contrary to law, and in vio-lation of the Kansas-Nebraska act. I do not any quarter; nor am I to be frightened from a statement of what I believe to be the true condiand treason where none exist. While opposed to insurrectionists and traitors, I am equally opposed to tyrants and usurpers; and would be

as ready to assist in putting down the one as the any of the inhabitants of Kansas as traitors to this Government, or that there is any insurrection in that Territory, such as has been indicated in some of the documents which have been sent to this body.

In discussing this matter, it is important to

keep in view the distinction between a State and a Territorial Government. Much is said in the report before us of the injustice of one State interring in the domestic affairs of another-much about the impropriety of attempting to impose an inequality on any of the States. Is there any man in this land who ever thought that the citizens of one State had a right to interfere with the domestic institutions of any other State, or is there one who denies that the States of this Union are entitled to equal rights? Is that the position of those who have opposed the measure which has caused the present agitation, and is threaten-

ing us with civil war?
Sir, the people whom I in part represent enterain no such views. The people of the State of Illinois, permit me to say, are loyal to this Union, to the Constitution, and all provisions of the Constitution; and when they condemned the departure from the measures of 1850 by the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and the opening afresh of this dangerous Slavery question—which, to use the language of the distinguished Senator from Michigan, [Mr. Cass,] is the only question "which can ever put to hazard our Union and safety"— they had not the remotest idea of interfering with the domestic institutions of the States. Why, I ask, is it eternally thrust in the faces of those who oppose the extension of Slavery into free territory, that they want to produce an inequality among the States? Whether Slavery shall be permitted to extend into Territories belonging to the United States from which it was excluded by acts of Congress for more than a generation, is quite another thing from going into the States, and interfering with the institution there. Persons who were opposed to the repeal of the Missouri Com-promise, and who are now opposed to the spread of Slavery to the Territory it made free, are not Abolitionists, though they may be falsely so called. The expression "abolitionize" appears in this report, is sometimes used in this Chamber, as also the epithet "Black Republican;" but I trust that neither Senators nor the people are to be driven from a just consideration of public measures by the fear of incurring some opprobrious epithet, applied to them by those who have no other argument to offer. The veriest simpleton in your streets may cry out "Black Republican" or "Abnames to the people of any part of this country, nor is it my intention to say anything offensive to any gentleman upon this floor, or to advocate any other doctrines than those which have been handed down to us by the Democratic fathers of the Republic. My position on the subject of Slavery is the one occupied by all parties, but a

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